

CLAIMS

1. An apparatus for positioning a polymer in a microchannel, which comprises:
 - a microchannel having first and second ends and substantially opposed sidewalls, the
5 microchannel being constructed and arranged to transport a polymer carrier fluid such that,
when present, the polymer flows from the first end toward the second end in a laminar flow
stream;
 - a first section of the microchannel disposed between the first and second ends of the
microchannel, the substantially opposed sidewalls of the first section constructed and
10 arranged to create a first velocity gradient in the flow stream passing there through;
 - opposed flow control channels in fluid communication with the microchannel, the
flow channels being positioned between the first section and the second end of the
microchannel;
 - a flow controller to control the flow of fluid through the opposed flow control
15 channels to maintain the flow stream containing the polymer in a laminar state isolated from
the substantially opposed sidewalls of the microchannel at points downstream from the
opposed flow control channels;
 - a second section of the microchannel disposed between the opposed flow control
channels and the second end of the microchannel, the substantially opposed sidewalls of the
20 second section being constructed and arranged to create a second velocity gradient in the
flow stream passing there through; and
 - a detection zone disposed within the microchannel.
2. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the flow controller is adapted to move the polymer
25 into the detection zone.
3. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the flow controller comprises at least two flow
controllers, each of the at least two controllers for independently controlling the flow of
fluid through each of the opposed flow control channels.

4. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the flow controller comprises a pressure source.
5. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the substantially opposed sidewalls of the first section are substantially non-parallel.
- 5 6. The apparatus of claim 5 wherein the substantially opposed sidewalls of the second section are substantially non-parallel.
7. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the second velocity gradient ends upstream of the
10 detection zone by at least a distance equal to the polymer.
8. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the polymer is DNA.
9. The apparatus of claim 7 wherein the polymer is RNA.
- 15 10. The apparatus of claim 7 adapted to create a fluidic boundary between the carrier fluid and the flow through the opposed flow control channels wherein the opposed flow controller is further adapted to control a shape of the fluidic boundary.
- 20 11. A method of positioning a polymer within a microchannel, the method comprising:
providing a polymer positioning apparatus comprising:
a microchannel having first and second ends and substantially
opposed sidewalls, the microchannel being constructed and arranged to
transport a polymer carrier fluid such that, when present, the polymer flows
25 from the first end toward the second end in a laminar flow stream;
a first section of the microchannel disposed between the first and
second ends of the microchannel, the substantially opposed sidewalls of the
first section constructed and arranged to create a first velocity gradient in the
flow stream passing there through;

opposed flow control channels in fluid communication with the microchannel, the flow channels being positioned between the first section and the second end of the microchannel;

5 a flow controller to control the flow of fluid through the opposed flow control channels to maintain the flow stream containing the polymer in a laminar state isolated from the substantially opposed sidewalls of the microchannel at points downstream from the opposed flow control channels; and

10 a second section of the microchannel disposed between the opposed flow control channels and the second end of the microchannel, the substantially opposed sidewalls of the second section being constructed and arranged to create a second velocity gradient in the flow stream passing there through;

providing a polymer carrier fluid containing a polymer into the microchannel; and

15 manipulating the flow controller for selectively positioning the polymer within the microchannel.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein positioning the polymer comprises positioning the polymer into a detection zone.

20 13. The method of claim 11 further comprising:
analyzing the polymer.

14. The method of claim 11 wherein manipulating the flow controller further comprises:
25 manipulating the flow controller for focusing the polymer in an additional velocity gradient.

15. The method of claim 11 wherein the polymer is DNA.

30 16. The method of claim 11 wherein the polymer is RNA.

17. A method of focusing a polymer within a microchannel, the method comprising:
providing a carrier fluid containing a polymer to a microchannel adapted to deliver
the carrier fluid from a first end of the microchannel to a second end of the microchannel;
5 focusing the carrier fluid in a first velocity gradient created by a first set of
substantially opposed walls of the microchannel; then
focusing the carrier fluid in a second velocity gradient created by a side flow of fluid
entering the microchannel; and then
focusing the carrier fluid in a third velocity gradient created by a second set of
10 substantially opposed walls of the microchannel.
18. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymer is DNA.
19. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymer is RNA.
- 15 20. The method of claim 17 further comprising:
detecting the polymer.
21. The method of claim 17 further comprising:
20 adjusting a characteristic of the second velocity gradient.
22. The method of claim 21 wherein adjusting a characteristic of the velocity gradient
comprises adjusting a position of the third velocity gradient.
- 25 23. An apparatus for elongating a polymer which comprises:
a microchannel having first and second end, a polymer elongation zone, and opposed
sidewalls, the microchannel being constructed and arranged to transport a polymer carrier
fluid such that, when present, the polymer flows from the first end toward the polymer
elongation zone in a laminar flow stream;

opposed flow control channels in fluid communication with the microchannel through the opposed sidewalls, the flow control channels being positioned between the first end of the microchannel and the polymer elongation zone;

5 opposed polymer control channels in fluid communication with the microchannel through the opposed sidewalls, the polymer control channels defining the polymer elongation zone and being positioned between the opposed flow control channels and the second end of the microchannel;

 a first end fluid controller for directing a fluid through the microchannel from the first end toward the polymer elongation zone;

10 an opposed flow controller for controlling the flow of fluid through the opposed flow control channels to maintain the flow stream containing the polymer in a laminar state isolated from the opposed sidewalls of the microchannel;

 an opposed polymer channel controller for controlling the flow of fluid through the opposed polymer control channels, and

15 a second end flow controller for directing fluid through the microchannel from the second end toward the polymer elongation zone.

24. The apparatus of claim 24 further comprising:

20 a second end of the microchannel located on a side of the elongation zone opposite the first end; and

 a second end flow controller for directing fluid through the microchannel from the second end toward the polymer elongation zone.

25. The apparatus of claim 23 further comprising:

25 a detection zone near the elongation zone for detecting the polymer.

26. The apparatus of claim 23 wherein the polymer is DNA.

27. The apparatus of claim 23 wherein the polymer is RNA.

28. A method for elongating a polymer which comprises:

providing a polymer elongation apparatus comprising:

a microchannel having a first end, a polymer elongation zone, and
opposed sidewalls, the microchannel being constructed and arranged to
transport a polymer carrier fluid such that, when present, the polymer flows
from the first end toward the polymer elongation zone in a laminar flow
stream;

opposed flow control channels in fluid communication with the
microchannel through the opposed sidewalls, the flow control channels being
positioned between the first end of the microchannel and the polymer
elongation zone;

opposed polymer control channels in fluid communication with the
microchannel through the opposed sidewalls, the polymer control channels
defining the polymer elongation zone and being positioned between the
opposed flow control channels and the second end of the microchannel;

an opposed flow controller for controlling the flow of fluid through
the opposed flow control channels to maintain the flow stream containing the
polymer in a laminar state isolated from the opposed sidewalls of the
microchannel; and

an opposed polymer channel controller for controlling the flow of
fluid through the opposed polymer control channels

directing a fluid carrier containing the polymer to be elongated through the
microchannel from the first end toward the polymer elongation zone in a laminar flow
stream; and

directing a flow control fluid through the opposed flow control channels into the
microchannel in a manner such that polymer-containing flow stream is isolated from the
sidewalls of the microchannel.

29. The method of claim 28 further comprising:

directing portions of the fluid carrier from the microchannel into the opposed polymer control channels at the polymer elongation zone, while simultaneously directing additional fluid carrier from the second end of the microchannel toward the polymer elongation zone, to thereby establish at least a fluid stagnation point at the polymer elongation zone.

30. An apparatus for maintaining a polymer in an elongated configuration which comprises:

a microchannel constructed and arranged to contain a polymer in a carrier fluid, the microchannel having opposed sidewalls defining a first microchannel width, a second microchannel width, smaller than the first width, and a transition between the first and second microchannel widths;

wherein the transition adapted to contact and inhibit relaxation of an elongated polymer contained within the first microchannel width.

31. An apparatus for elongating a polymer and maintaining it in an aligned or elongated configuration the apparatus comprising:

a microchannel having first and second ends, a polymer elongation zone, and opposing sidewalls, the microchannel being constructed and arranged to transport a polymer in a carrier fluid such that, when present, the polymer flows from the first end toward the polymer elongation zone in a laminar flow stream;

opposed polymer control channels in fluid communication with the microchannel through the opposing sidewalls, the polymer control channels adapted to provide a flow of fluid for defining the polymer elongation zone, the polymer control channels positioned between the first end and the second end of the microchannel, wherein at least one of the polymer control channels includes at least one transition to a narrower microchannel width, the transition for contacting and inhibiting relaxation of an elongated or aligned polymer contained in the narrower width, and further wherein at least one of the polymer control channels includes at least one serpentine bend to cause at least one portion of the polymer

control channel to be located adjacent and parallel to another portion of the polymer control channel;

a first end fluid controller for directing a fluid through the microchannel from the first end toward the polymer elongation zone;

5 an opposed polymer channel controller for controlling the flow of fluid through the opposed polymer control channels; and

a second end fluid controller for directing fluid through the microchannel from the second end toward the polymer elongation zone.

10 32. The apparatus of claim 31 further comprising:
a detection zone located in the microchannel.

33. The apparatus of claim 31 further comprising:
a detection zone located in the opposed polymer control channels.

15 34. The apparatus of claim 31 wherein the polymer is DNA.

35. The apparatus of claim 31 wherein the polymer is RNA.

20 36. An apparatus for detecting a polymer comprising:
a microchannel having first and second ends;
an obstacle field arranged between the first and second ends at the microchannel, the microchannel being constructed and arranged to transport the polymer in a carrier fluid such that, when present, the polymer flows from the first end, through the obstacle field and
25 toward the second end in a laminar flow; and

a detection zone located in the obstacle field, the detection zone for detecting the polymer.

37. The apparatus of claim 36 wherein the polymer is DNA.

38. The apparatus of claim 36 wherein the polymer is RNA.

39. The apparatus of claim 36 further comprising a microchip, wherein the microchannel is located on the microchip.

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40. The apparatus of claim 36 wherein the obstacle field comprises a plurality of posts extending from a floor of the microchannel, the posts having a rectangular cross section.

41. The apparatus of claim 40 wherein the posts comprise a square cross section having
10 a cross sectional area of about 1 square micron.

42. The apparatus of claim 41 wherein the posts have about a 1.5 micron center-to-center spacing from one another.

15 43. A method for detecting a polymer which comprises:

providing an apparatus comprising a microchannel having first and second ends and an obstacle field between the first and second ends, the microchannel being constructed and arranged to transport the polymer in a carrier fluid such that, when present, the polymer flows from the first end, through the obstacle field and toward the second end in a laminar
20 flow;

providing a polymer carrier fluid containing a polymer to be detected;

flowing the polymer in the carrier fluid through the obstacle field in a manner such that at least one polymer becomes transiently tethered to at least one obstacle comprising the obstacle field; and

25 detecting the transiently tethered polymer.

44. The method of claim 43 wherein the polymer is DNA.

45. The method of claim 43 wherein the polymer is RNA.

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46. The method of claim 43 wherein the polymer has an intercalating die placed thereon.
47. The method of claim 43 wherein detecting the polymer comprises analyzing the polymer in steps as the polymer moves about the obstacle while it is transiently tethered.
- 5 48. The method of claim 43 wherein detecting the polymer comprises identifying the length of the polymer.
49. The method of claim 43 wherein detecting the polymer comprises identifying at least
10 one component of the polymer.
50. A method for detecting a polymer, comprising:
applying a polymer to the apparatus of claim 1; and
detecting the polymer.
- 15 51. An apparatus for holding a polymer on a microchip, the apparatus comprising:
a microchannel disposed on the microchip, the microchannel having a first end and a
second end and opposing sidewalls, the microchannel being constructed and arranged to
transport a polymer in a carrier fluid, such that, when present, the polymer flows from the
20 first end toward the second end along a flow path;
the microchannel being arranged on the microchip with a first bend causing a first
portion of the microchannel to be located adjacent to and aligned with a second portion of
the microchannel.
- 25 52. The apparatus of claim 51 wherein the microchannel further comprises a second
bend causing a third portion of the microchannel to be located adjacent to and aligned with
the first portion of the microchannel.
53. The apparatus of claim 52 wherein the microchannel the opposed sidewalls define a
30 first microchannel width, a second microchannel width smaller than the first width, and a

transition between the first and second microchannel widths, wherein the transition adapted to contact the polymer for preventing it from moving along the flow path.

54. The apparatus of claim 51 wherein the flow path is characterized by a distance and
5 the microchip is characterized by a length, a width, and a height, further wherein the length of the flow path is greater than at least one of the length, the width, and the height.

55. The apparatus of claim 53 wherein the length of the flow path is greater than at least two of the length, the width, and the height.